# LABOR GLARION

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No. 17

# Organized Labor Unites to Finance the Strikes.

The most comprehensive plan ever formulated in this or any other city for the support of a large number of strikers was consummated last Sunday, when committees representing the Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and the Street Carmen's Union met in the Labor Temple and agreed to call on the labor organizations of this city to assess their members 50 cents and 25 cents per capita weekly to provide funds for the benefit of the unions now engaged in strikes.

The plans of the committee will result is raising a fund ranging from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a week with which to finance the strikes now in progress.

A week ago the Carmen's Union requested the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council to each appoint a committee of ten to meet and consult with the Strike Committee of the Street Carmen regarding the strike situation. Both central organizations responded favorably at once, and the following committees were appointed:

Labor Council—M. Casey, William P. Mc-Cabe, G. B. Benham, Charles Schilling, J. O. Walsh, D. J. Murray, Andrew Furuseth, D. P. McLennan, W. R. Hagerty, Edward Hoffman.

Building Trades Council—P. H. McCarthy, O. A. Tveitmoe, F. C. McDonald, George D. Keeley, Thomas Maxwell, Walter O'Connell, William Kelly, A. E. Smith, M. Dolan, W. H. Urmy.

The Carmen's Committee comprises the following: Charles F. Cordes, John McDonald, F. E. Davidson, Perry L. Francis, Richard Cornelius and J. H. Bowling.

These men met at the Labor Temple at 11 a. m. last Sunday, and remained in session until nearly midnight, taking a short recess during the afternoon.

Richard Cornelius, President of the Carmen's Union, was the unanimous choice of the committeemen for Chairman, and O. A. Tveitmoe, Secretary of the Building Trades Council, was similarly selected to act as Secretary.

From the moment the meeting opened it was evident that every man present thoroughly realized the gravity of the existing industrial situation and was determined to devote his entire energy and ability to the task of circumventing the "union-smashers."

The entire situation was discussed in detail and eventually a plan of raising funds was agreed upon which, as above stated, will secure from \$30,000 to \$35,000 a week.

Early in the session the Labor Council dele-

gates explained the system of financing the strikes which that organization had adopted, and this system was accepted by the joint committee as the basis of its financial plan. Under this system unions whose members earn an average of \$12 or more a week will be asked to levy a weekly assessment of 50 cents per capita for the strike fund, while organizations whose members' earnings average \$12 or less a week will be called on to levy an assessment of 25 cents per capita.

Detailed plans for the safeguarding and business-like handling of the strike funds were formulated and the following Finance Committee appointed: P. H. McCarthy and O. A. Tveitmore, President and Secretary of the Building Trades Council; G. W. Bell and W. P. McCabe, President and Secretary of the Labor Council; J. H. Bowling, Secretary-Treasurer of the Street Carmen's Union, with Chairman Richard Cornelius, ex-officio member.

Mr. Tveitmoe will receive all moneys paid in by the Building Trades unions, and Mr. McCabe will receipt for the contributions of the Labor Council unions. These two gentlemen meet each afternoon and, together with Secretary Bowling of the Street Carmen, place in safe deposit vaults the receipts of the day, and all moneys required for strike benefits, etc., are drawn from the funds as needed by the same gentlemen. A system of accounting has been adopted that will insure the proper disbursement of every cent of the vast sums of money this committee will handle—in fact, the Finance Committee will have absolute control of all strike funds, and the standing of the men who compose the committee is sufficient guarantee that the task entrusted to them will be performed honestly and ably.

The financial arrangements, however, constitute but a part of the work this committee has undertaken. Not only will it raise ample funds to support the men and women on strike against the United Railroads and the Telephone Company, but it will give effective assistance to the strikers in other directions. To this end a Ways and Means Committee was appointed, composed of the following: P. H. McCarthy, Andrew Furuseth, W. R. Hagerty, Michael Casey and G. W. Bell.

The question of increasing transportation facilities will also be considered, and the following were appointed a committee to deal with that subject: George D. Keely, A. E. Smith, D. J. Murray, John McDonald, D. R.

McLennan, Charles Schilling and Charles F. Cordes.

Although many unions have voluntarily levied assessments for the strikers, and others have made lump donations, the General Campaign Committee does not intend to wait for voluntary action, and the committee has been divided into sub-committees of two, delegated to visit every labor organization in the city and urge the necessity of immediate action in the matter of levying the required assessment.

The most notable feature of this movement is the unanimity of action on the part of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and the harmony which has marked the proceedings of the committee from the outset. The men who represent the 140 unions affiliated with these two councils realize that the fight being waged by Calhoun of the United Railroads and Scott of the Telephone Company against the Street Carmen and the Telephone Operators is no longer a fight against these two unions alone, but is a fight against Organized Labor as a whole, and henceforth Organized Labor of San Francisco will make the fight of the Carmen and the Operators and those who have come to their assistance, its

Calhoun and his allies have believed they could starve the strikers into submission. Such an outcome of the workers' struggle for fair conditions is now impossible. The responses already made to the General Strike Committee's appeals for funds have shown that the union men and women of this city can be relied upon to contribute ample funds to finance the strikes no matter how long they may last. Not only are they willing to contribute money to the strikers, but they have demonstrated their sincerity of purpose by refusing to ride in Calhoun's cars, no matter how great the personal inconvenience such a course involves. The daily losses of the United Railroads due to the refusal of sympathizers with the strikers to patronize Calhoun's corporation are enormous. Just how long Calhoun's associates will permit him to pursue his "unionsmashing" policy is a question which is being seriously discussed in many quarters, and the opinion is frequently expressed that a change in the management of the corporation will occur if the strike continues much longer.

Calhoun and Scott are not fighting two isolated labor unions—they are fighting the united labor unions of San Francisco, and insuch a fight there can be but one outcome victory for Organized Labor!

#### SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

#### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 7, 1907.

Meeting called to order at 8:35 p. m., President Bell in the chair; minutes of previous meeting

CREDENTIALS - Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, J. Moran, vice J. Kenney; delegate seated.

COMMUNICATIONS - Filed - From the Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers, informing Council of their conditions. From G. F. Berry, desiring a leave of absence from the duties of a member of the Board of Directors of LABOR CLARION for 60 days; request granted. From Brother P. Scharrenberg, resignation from the Executive Committee; accepted. From the Local Joint Board of the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders' Employes, requesting the Council to appoint a committee of three to interview the proprietor of Clark's Bakery; request granted; Brothers Tracy, Bowlan and McCabe appointed. Referred to New Business - From the Electrical Workers, No. 151, requesting the indorsement of their strike against the Telephone Company in sympathy with Operators. From the Street Carmen, requesting the Council to appoint a committee of ten to co-operate with their Union to advise and counsel with them in conducting the present strike. Referred to LABOR CLARION - From Cigarmakers' Union, No. 242, of York, Pa., calling organized labor's attention to the unfair cigars of the Celestino Costel Company. Referred to Auditing Committee-The communication and bill from the law firm of Maguire, Lindsey, Houx & Barrett, in reference to the case of E. G. Pierce vs. Stablemen's Union, No. 8760, in having final briefs of case printed in order to have the same presented to the Supreme Court. Referred to Executive Committee - From the Laundry Workers' Union of Sacramento, appealing for aid.

Moved and seconded that Brother Grant Hamilton, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, be granted the floor; carried. Brother Hamilton referred to the experience of the A. F. of L. in Goldfield, Nev., in protecting its rights against the methods pursued by the I. W. W. and the Western Federation of Miners.

REPORTS OF UNIONS-Pavers-Business fair; donated \$50 to Carmen, \$50 to Telephone Operators, \$50 to Laundry Workers and \$25 to Firemen. Carriage and Wagon Workers-Donated \$50 to Carmen and \$50 to Laundry Workers; have placed a fine of \$25 on any member found riding on the cars. Cigarmakers-Donated \$100 to Carmen. Carmen-Strike situation appears to be about the same; Union desires to thank organized labor for the assistance being rendered them. Broom Makers-Request organized labor to look for union label when purchasing brooms. Electrical Workers, No. 151—Men are on strike against the Telephone Company in sympathy with Telephone Operators' Union. Bakers. No. 24—Will levy assessment on members to assist unions on strike. Water Workers—Business fair; donated \$40 to unions on strike. Firemen-Men still on strike against the United Railroads. Molders-Have adopted wage scale recommended by the Iron Trades Council; will hold their thirty-third annual picnic Sunday, June 16th, at Shell Mound Park. Barbers-Are having some difficulty in union\_ izing the barber shop at 17 Eddy street; will assess members to assist the striking unions. Machinists-Union is as yet undecided as to agreeing to return to work on the request of the Iron Trades Council. Upholsterers-Business dull; Crescent Feather Company still unfair; donated \$50 to Carmen, \$25 to Laundry Workers and \$25 to Telephone Operators. Garment Workers-Business good; will assess members to assist striking unions. Telephone Operators-Union now on strike five weeks; no change in the situation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE - Recommends: I-That the application for a boycott on the Coliseum Skating Rink be laid over until further information from the Janitors. 2-That a committee of three, consisting of Brothers Hoffman, Bell and McCabe,

be instructed to investigate the Calhoun Defense League. 3-That the Secretary be instructed to inform the American Federation of Labor as to the exact status of the A. B. Patrick Company, tanners, who are now on the unfair list of the A. F. of L. 4-That a committee of three be appointed, consisting of Brothers Bell, Alexander and McCabe, to draw up circular appeal to be submitted to the affiliated unions, calling for an assessment to assist the Carmen's Union

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reported favorably on the bills, with the exception of lawyers' fee. Moved and seconded that the Auditing Committee be instructed to audit bill; carried.

LABOR DAY COMMITTEE-Reported progress.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Committee of Eleven—Chairman Tracy reported progress on the Laundry Workers' strike and stated that it was the opinion of the committee that the Executive Committee of the Laundry Workers' Union would do well in recommending to their organization the proposition proposed by the employers to this committee.

FEDERATED WATER COMMITTEE—Delegate Casey reported that a meeting had been held by representatives of the Water Committee and made an appeal to the Supervisors for financial assistance of \$180,000

in order that they may reconstruct their pipe lines.

New Business—Moved and seconded that the request of the Street Carmen for a committee of ten, to meet Sunday morning at 11 o'clock be granted; carried. The Chair appointed the following committee: Delegates Casey, McCabe, Benham, Schilling, Walsh, Murray, Furuseth, McLennan, Hagerty and Hoffman. Moved and seconded that the communication from Electrical Workers, No. 151, requesting the indorsement of the Council, be referred to the Executive Committee and that it be instructed to report its recommendations this meeting; carried. Moved and seconded that the Council take a recess until the Committee is ready to report; carried.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: In view of the existing circumstances, that the Council pledge its moral and financial support to Local No. 151. Moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Committee be concurred in; carried.

RECEIPTS-Hackmen, \$6; Cigarmakers, \$12; Fire\_ men, \$6; Rammermen, \$4; Stereotypers and Electrotypers, \$4; Butchers, \$8; Typographical, \$18; Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, \$8; Box Makers and Sawyers, \$8; Sail Makers, \$4; Brewery Workers, \$10; Boat Builders, \$2; Cap Makers, \$2; Pavers, \$2; Musicians, \$42; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4. Total, \$144.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; horse and buggy, \$18; Chronicle, 75 cents; Call, 75 cents; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; Labor Council Hall Association, rent, \$57.50; special meeting and overtime, \$12; LABOR CLARION subscriptions, \$25; Maguire, Lindsey, Houx & Barrett, for attorney's fees, \$665.50. Total, \$857.50.

DONATIONS TO TELEPHONE OPERATORS.
Bottle Caners \$25.00
Cement Workers 10.00
Teamsters No. 216 50.00
Stair Builders 14.00
Varnishers and Polishers 50.00
Marble Cutters 50.00
Ice Wagon Drivers 36.50
Engine Company 8.50
Chemical No. 5, Truck No. 2 4.00
Hackmen 10.00
Carpenters No. 35 33.25
Electric Mechanics 15.00
Friend 40.00
Friend 1.00
Tailors 1850
Carpenters, Fruitvale, Cal 50.00
Pavers 50.00
Engine Company No. 16 3.00
Electrical Workers No. 151 250.00
Soda and Mineral Bottlers 10.00
Painters and Decorators 300.00
Carpenters No. 1710
Total\$1052.75
317

WM. P. McCabe, Secretary.

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#### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

George E. Mitchell has been appointed Organizer of the I. T. U. for this district to succeed F. J. Bonnington, who resigned the position some weeks ago. Mr. Mitchell has been a member of San Francisco Typographical Union for many years and has at all times taken an active interest in union affairs. In 1904 he represented No. 21 at the St. Louis convention. Since that time he has served on the committee which revised the local constitution and bylaws, and also the Cemetery and Auditing commit-The members of No. 21 and of the smaller unions in this district are to be congratulated that a man of Mr. Mitchell's caliber has been appointed to fill the position of Organizer, and the Executive Council of the I. T. U. will find in him a conscientious worker and a wise counselor.

Next Sunday, June 16, the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will hold its annual picnic at Fairfax Park, Marin County. These outings of the Mutual Aid are always enjoyable affairs and are conducted in such manner that those in attendance are assured a good time, absolutely free from rowdyism and like annoyances.

At the meeting of the Allied Printing Trades Council last Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: President and Business Agent, George A. Tracy; Vice-President, Edward Wands; Secretary, D. T. Powers; Treasurer, Will J. French; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. M. Baulsir. Eight of the eleven unions have signified their intention of participating in the Labor Day parade, and the joint committee of the affiliated unions which has charge of the printing trades division is actively engaged in making the preliminary arrangements. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday evening, June 18th, at headquarters.

Con Schmitt, the well-known operator, who with his family left for Denver a few months ago, writes that he will shortly return to this city. Schmitt says that the inter-mountain country is all right in its way, but it won't do for a man who has lived on this Coast for a number of years. He is disgusted with the piece system which prevails on the newspapers of Denver. They have a dead-line of 38,000 and a graduated bonus system ranging upward from that amount. The result of the system is that the operator is compelled to keep up with a nerve-racking pace that puts everybody on edge from start to finish.

Otto Bading, formerly of the Call, who went East a year ago, writes from Dallas, Tex., that he expects to return to San Francisco the coming winter. Bading is one of the best operators in the country, able to hold his own in any company, yet he also balks at the strenuosity of the piece system which prevails in Texas.

There is just one method of wiping out the sweatshops, and that is to patronize the union label. The mother who insists that our label appear on the suit she buys for her little boy is doing her share toward preventing the boy of some other mother from being sentenced to a life of unrequited toil in a foul sweatshop, a tearless funeral and a grave in the Potter's Field. She is helping to give honest employment under fair conditions to an adult man or woman and to drive out the awful evil of child labor. If we could impress these facts upon the public mind with enough force we would soon drive out the sweatshops and have our children in the schools instead of the mills and tenement workshops.—Eight-Hour Advocate.

The City Council of Los Angeles has instructed the City Attorney to prepare an ordinance making it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment or both for a landlord to refuse to rent property to a tenant because the latter is possessed of children. The Council also directed the Clerk to send a copy of the ordinance to President Roosevelt. Members of the Council were doubtful of the constitutionality of the act, but decided to enact the law and allow the courts to pass upon it.

**Under Cost** 

Kragens' entire stock is on sale at less than Eastern cost on account of local conditions. Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Shoes for men, young men and boys at times less than the cost of material.

# MEN'S SUITS \$5.95

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\$25.00 Cravenettes, the rain-proof kind, \$7.85. \$25.00 Overcoats and Top Coats, the finest of all-wool materials, for \$7.85. Hand-tailored Suits made to sell at from \$22.50 to \$27.50. Yours for \$7.85. The material of these Suits is the finest of all-wool Worsteds, Serges, Thibets and Cheviots, single and double-breasted, the very latest models and every Suit is strictly hand-tailored. Sale on for one week. \$7.85

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\$35.00. Every Suit hand-tailored and from the factories of the most noted makers in the United States. The finest of all-wool materials made by foreign and domestic mills. In this range are Prince Albert Coat and Vests of very fine unfinished Worsteds, pure silk-lined. Any Suit in this range \$10.75

### A TROUSER SALE, \$1.89

Corduroy Trousers, Worsted Trousers and Outing Trousers, values to \$6.50—your choice while they last . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . \$1.89

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#### CORDUROY KNEE PANTS 24c

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#### "THE POINT" IN INJUNCTIONS.

# Abuse of the Injunction Process in Its Application to Personal as Well as to Property Rights.

Following is the reply of T. C. Spelling, Esq., representing the American Federation of Labor, to the report of the subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee in the last Congress:

#### INTRODUCTORY.

In the first session of the 50th Congress the House Judiciary Committee had under consideration the American Federation of Labor bill to regulate the issuance of injunctions and various bills on the same subject advocated by others. Labor's representatives pressed the subject upon the attention of the members of the committee with greater force and ability than ever before, says the American Federationist. They and Labor's opponents were driven back in the argument. The committee did not care to kill Labor's bill in the face of "Labor's Political Campaign" in the then pending fall election; and as an expedient appointed a subcommittee to make an investigation of the property, and especially the "personal" rights involved in injunction legislation, and to report thereon at the last session. Congress met and the Judiciary Committee also, but no report was made until about the last two weeks of the session. The report of the subcommittee was submitted to the Judiciary Committee, and thereafter the committee refused to meet to consider any bill for the regulation or the limitation of the abuse of the injunction process.

The subcommittee's report was such a travesty on justice, fair dealing, and common sense that Labor protested to the chairman and every other member of the Judiciary Committee and demanded an opportunity to reply. This was denied. Then each member was asked to give his assent to having a reply from Labor's viewpoint made part of and printed with the subcommittee's report. This assent was given by nearly all the members of the committee. That reply was filed but not made part of the committee's printed report. Labor's reply was prepared by T. Carl Spelling, Esq., and is printed here for the first time. It is not only an able presentation of Labor's contention on the abuse of the injunction process, but it also exposes the fallacies and sophistries of the committee's reasoning. It is a valuable contribution to the literature on the subject.—Editor.

#### MR. SPELLING'S ARGUMENT.

In reaching the conclusion that the injunction may be used to protect personal rights, wherein obvious and time-honored precedents, as well as fundamentals, appear to have been brushed aside, the committee (Subcommittee House Judiciary) presents by way of support to its conclusion the following:

When a right is purely personal—that is, where it has associated with it no idea of property, the use of property, or the acquirement of property, etc.—then it may not be protected by the writ of injunction. But where a personal right has connected with it the idea of property, it presents a different question. The right to pursue a particular calling has associated with it the idea of handling or acquiring property. It makes it a mixed, personal, and property right, and such a right has the protection of the law by injunction.

If I have succeeded in grasping the idea meant to be conveyed by the committee, it means that when I walk along the highway or travel on the cars I am not entitled to protection by injunction, but the moment I take hold of a yardstick or the plow handles or a jackplane, or approach near the safe containing my corporate securities, the beneficent injunctive right, which has up to that moment held aloof, comes and hovers over me like a special policeman in citizens' clothes and spreads over me its mantle of protection. But if I happen to be a lawyer or a doctor or a preacher, or an author, or an actor, or a sleight-of-hand performer, or a chorus girl, I dwell in a sort of outer world which this sanctimonious writ of injunction disdains to visit. And this state of exile is merely because, for sooth, my occupaion does not make it necessary for me to physically manipulate property.

CONTRADICTIONS IN SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It is not at all surprising that the learned members of the subcommittee refrained from pursuing the subject into details, and made no attempt to elaborate this strange doctrine. But their treatment of this branch of their difficult task fully illustrates their method of dealing with the whole subject. A few absurdities are gathered from the dicta of ignorant and prejudice-incrusted judges and used for arguments.

They cite ancient and modern authorities to establish the high estimation in which the courts have held personal rights, to all of which we say "amen." These are fully protected by ample legal remedies, such as habeas corpus, bonds to keep the peace, and regular criminal prosecutions. But they are unable to produce a single case in which any court, ancient or modern, ever expressly stated that an injunction would lie to protect a personal right conceded to be such. That the courts have, by sophistries and under the guise of protecting property, employed the injunction to uphold what were really personal rights there can be no doubt; but such courts have never yet had the hardihood to openly and avowedly use the remedy for the protection of personal rights. So that the real point at issue here—the point that the committee seems to have evaded-is the

DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERSONAL AND PROPERTY RIGHTS.

It is true that authorities are not lacking which assert that this, that, and the other personal right or privilege is property, and the committee, failing to find any respectable authority to support its conclusion, cites some of these. But those cited are a few isolated state cases with which we have no concern, and their absurdity has been clearly shown in our arguments at prior sessions of this committee.

The committee appears to have closed its eyes to the important fact that the bill we advocate, so far from resting upon judicial authority, is due to, and warranted by the fact that precedents exist and can be cited to our detriment. Were it not for the existence of these vicious precedents we would have no occasion to demand the pending legislation. The committee cites as authority an extract from the American and English Encyclopædia of Law. It is based exclusively upon that absurd case in 50th Vermont Reports, State vs. Stewart. This encyclopædia was prepared by young women and law students working at from \$12 to \$15 a week. And I may say in passing that most of the omnium gatherums now manufactured by law book publishers and unloaded upon the legal profession are gotten up in the same way, to the loss and utter confusion of lawyers and judges. This abuse has utterly destroyed the unity and harmony of judicial literature so that alleged authority can now be found on every side of every question. It would be a blessing to the race if all the law reports, digests, encyclopædias, annotations, reporter serials, and many so-called text-books in the country were gathered into one vast heap and reduced to ashes.

But notwithstanding the aid of ignorant and prejudced judges, the committee encountered such a dearth of authority for its conclusion that it resorted to the recitals in a certain antiquated act of Congress and even to political speeches delivered in the midst of an exciting campaign. But I shall lose no time in discussing them. All mere politicians of recent vintage, look alike to us, and are to be judged according to their attitude on this bill. And right here I will read an extract from the report of the Committee on President Gompers' Report unanimously concurred in by the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor, November, 1906. I read from page 178 of the official report:

ACTION OF MINNEAPOLIS CONVENTION OF A. F. OF L. ON INJUNCTION LEGISLATION.

We have carefully considered the President's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we indorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted



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and introduced. We urge upon every trade unionist, friend of free institutions and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts from the irresponsible sovereigns of the Old World, when, by the sovereign delegated to the Court of Chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights when such were in immediate danger and there was no other adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our Constitution was adopted, and it was with all the limitations and safeguards then and there provided and in use that it was adopted into our system and conferred upon our Judges. If, under the mistaken idea that thus shall we prevent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by that thus shall we prevent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around those accused of crime. If it be permitted to extend itself so to deal with personal rights, it will, being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right, that business is property and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property, itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business depends either upon the labor employed or patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will give him an assured income on his investment.

If this theory shall be finally accepted, a cor-

income on his investment.

If this theory shall be finally accepted, a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a Judge sitting in equity, prevent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee believes that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those, who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

And here in its proper connection, as fully showing the attitude and earnestness of the supporters of this bill, I deem it proper to introduce an extract from the report thus referred to by that committee. I read from President Gompers' report, page 22, of the official proceedings, Minneapolis convention:

EXTRACT FROM PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT

It is common experience that a long period of agitation and teaching is required to obtain any legislative relief from established wrong and oppres-

While no Federal statute corrective of judicial excesses in the use of the injunctive process can be reported, yet there can be no doubt that progress has been made toward that desirable consummation. Most of the State courts and some of the United States courts are now giving more attention to the emphatic protests of organized labor and weighing more carefully the arguments presented by attorneys representing Labor, as well as those of publicists, against the disposition to interfere by a resort to this extraordinary process in trade disputes.

But we must not, as we value our dearest rights and most important interests, relax our efforts because of the check thus given by our educational work.

work.

While we have caused the judiciary to stay its hand occasionally and to be less ready to usurp legislative functions by the enactment of these special prohibitory decrees, the fact must not be overlooked that the corporations and others who have benefited by abuses of judicial process and opposed us at every step in our efforts to obtain anti-injunction legislation have not been idle and will pot be. We must continuously and persistently press upon one Congress after another, session after session, our claim for the rectification of this abuse. There has been a constantly increasing reflex

There has been a constantly increasing reflex action among the people, especially among the more intelligent class, favorable to our side in this con-

tention. While the basest of motives have in many cases stood in our way, greater obstacles have been the ignorance and indifference on the part of those whose duty it was to consider our grievances and weigh our arguments.

As speech after speech is made and argument on argument presented, a greater proportion of minds become receptive, and these in turn will present our cause to others. So we confidently expect that thus in the near future the entire sordid lump of Congressional and Senatorial obstinacy will be leavened with a spirit of justice, our appeals heeded and a fair measure of relief granted.

While it is regrettable that none of our bills to limit the power of courts to issue injunctions can be reported to have passed, yet we feel that a more hopeful spirit is justified by the situation and by many circumstances, all of which it would be difficult or impossible to set forth within reasonable space.

The particular bill indorsed by the Executive Committee, and which is commended to your favorable consideration, is the Pearre bill, deriving its name from its introducer. Objections on alleged constitutional grounds are always urged when reformatory legislation is proposed, whether by Labor or by other forces, especially if corporate interests are to be affected. But the Pearre bill is so clearly constitutional that the principal opposition has been directed at its policy. One of its provisions forbids interference by the courts to prevent the carrying out of agreements to do lawful acts. Such have often been enjoined upon the pretext that they became illegal and amounted to conspiracies, merely because men, having met together, agreed to do those lawful acts. Thus men have been enjoined as "boycotters" from warning the public as to the inferior quality of goods, and from asking the public not to purchase goods made by particular company or firm.

or firm.

Another provision forbids the mere right to do business being considered as constituting property as a basis for issuing an injunction. Most of the abuses by the courts have arisen from the fallacious idea that the employer's right to pursue his avocation was something more than a personal right, like, for instance, the laborer's right to work for wages.

FAR-FETCHED PRECEDENTS.

In the exigencies of the case, it has been thought necessary by the committee to coin a new phrase, and now the term "personal right of a pecuniary value" is met with in the arguments against the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill. But here again is an instance of special pleading, whose error clearly appears the moment an attempt is made to give it a practical application. The right of the humblest wage-earner to use his hands is certainly a personal right of great financial value, as is shown in thousands of actions at law in which damages have been awarded for loss of these members through neglect of employers. But who has ever thought of an injunction to restrain the maintenance of conditions that constantly menace employes operating railway trains and machinery? When and where has an injunction ever been granted, applied for, or even thought of to prevent the discharge from employment and a complete stoppage of the exercise of the wage-earner's right to do business? An injunction sought for such purpose would be ridiculed out of court, as it ought to be. And yet it is no more absurd than the applications that are frequently filed, upon which injunctions are granted against strikers.

By a stretch of fancy, a mere superfluity of words used by the court in the Debs case is made by a member of the committee to serve his purposes. It seems that the court in that case used the words "or rights of a pecuniary nature" after the word "property." Well, we have always claimed that there were intangible as well as tangible property rights which should be protected by injunction. For instance, one has a sufficient property interest in a contract, and what are known as incorporeal hereditaments to support the remedy in a proper case. These may be aptly described as rights of a pecuniary nature meaning the same as property rights. In the Debs case the court was speaking of corporate franchise. A few words on that topic I deem appropriate here.

We want no better subject for illustrating and driving home our argument than this reference to the Debs case, supposed to stand against us. There are two kinds of corporate franchises. First, the ..... CHASE'S

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general right to exist, to own property, etc., as a corporation, corresponding to the right of an individual to exist; to travel, to work for wages, to own property or to engage in business—that is, to do business. Second, the other franchises conferred upon the corporation which we may properly term property rights, or "rights of a pecuniary nature"; for instance, the right to run trains and collect fares and freights. It was the latter that the court was discussing when it used the language quoted from the Debs case. It was not the right of the railroad to be a corporation of its class and to engage in the transportation business as such, which corresponds with the right of a natural person to do business in the sense intended in the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill.

There is also a confusion of terms caused by dragging into this discussion trade-marks, tradenames, and the good-will of a person, firm, or corporation engaged in business. It is necessary at the outset, in order to exclude them from the discussion, to call attention to the subject of trade-marks and trade-names which are property rights conferred by statute and protected by injunction against infringement. They have no place here. And yet the committee has cited several trade-mark cases.

The good-will of a business is property that may be protected by injunction in the same way that trade-marks and trade-names are protected; and for similar reasons "good-will" has no place in this discussion.

PERSONAL AND PROPERTY RIGHTS DELIBERATELY CON-FUSED.

It is easy, in discussion addressed to the populace, to confound the right to do business, the personal right, with the good-will, the property right, as Judge Taft did upon the occasion referred to in the report, but it is difficult to understand how a lawyer of his reputation should have fallen into so palpable an error. Good-will as property is produced in the same way that any other property is produced; that is, by labor—by exercising the right to do business.

In fact, the good-will is a mere fiction as property, and, under the modern regime of trade-marks and trade-names and registry laws for these, the good-will never alone becomes the subject of litigation. The trade-name covers the good-will and is practically the only evidence of its existence. There can not, in the nature of the case, be any infringement of the property right in good-will separate and distinct from infringement of the trade-name. Infringement can only consist in duplication or simulation. It is enjoined because it is a fraud upon the public as well as upon the owner of the trade-name. An infringement is never involved in a dispute between employers and employes.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN "GOOD-WILL" AND OTHER RIGHTS.

No matter how often this nonsensical confounding of the right to do business and the good-will of a business is pointed out and exposed, it is again and again dragged in to take the place of fair argument, and deceive those who can not, or will not, take the pains to discriminate. The good-will, after its creation, through the exercise of the right, being property, may be sold or inherited after the right is terminated. For illustration I could cite the case of a large publishing house in New York which, after a long and successful career, failed in business, its failure having resulted mainly from disagreements with its employes. But the most valuable asset of the insolvent, after its doors were closed was its good-will; and that was sold to a new company for a large sum.

My definition of good-will, and explanation of how it is created, as well as of the distinction between it and the right to do business to be found in the records of this committee (House Judiciary) at the last session was so full and complete that I refrain from further elaborating it at this time.

I shall not again go into all the arguments which I presented at the last session against the heresy that the mere right to do business is property. But I will present it in a new form. The sophistries of

the opposition do not weigh a feather in the scale in its support of such doctrine. Time and again have the attorneys for corporations and employers' associations, appearing here, been challenged to meet us upon the definite, specific question, and they have always evaded it.

To entitle the report of the committee to any weight the affirmative proposition that the mere right to do business is property should have been fully, fairly and elaborately presented. It is a new proposition and the committee assumed the affirmative. Why have they omitted to quote or give any definition of business? Without it, the report is as incomplete as if the committee had gone out to construct a house and had built the roof first and brought that in as a fulfillment of their undertaking. It is idle and vain to speak of a right without attaching to the right something pertaining to living Indeed it is quite impossible to conceive of a right, in the sense of privilege, without annexing something to it and conceiving of the right to do or not to do something, or to continue or not to continue in a given State. The thing to which one attaches the right is just as essential to the conception as is the right itself, the purely ideal thing. Now this thing, business, in connection with which the committee uses the term "right" is not defined in the report nor its scope and meaning fixed in any way by the committee. Business is a word of very broad significance, so broad in fact that if the committee had incorporated the meaning given it by the law writers and lexicographers the error of its conclusion would have appeared at once. I will at this point read some of these definitions.

BUSINESS DEFINED BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

I now read from Vol. 5, Amer. & Eng. Ency., p. 71:

Business-

That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of a livelihood or profit. (Citing numerous cases.)

That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of profit or improvement (Citing cases.)

The employment which occupies the time, attention, and labor. (Citing several cases.)

Now we come to a more exact definition, in which the encyclopædia cites Webster's Dictionary and numerous authorities.

That which busies or that which occupies the time, attention, or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or a shorter time.

Black's Law Dictionary-

A matter or affair that engages a person's attention or requires his care; an affair receiving or requiring attention; specifically, that which busies or occupies one's time, attention, and labor as his chief concern; that which one does for a livelihood; occupation; employment; as "his business was that of a merchant"; to carry on the business of agriculture.

That which is undertaken as a duty or of chief importance, or is set up as a principal purpose or aim. For instance: "The business of my life is now to pray for you." Fletcher—Loyal Subject IV, I.

Century Dictionary-

That which occupies the time, attention, and labor of men for the purpose of a livelihood or profit.

Bouvier-

Substantially same as Black and Century.

When the committee thus reports with respect to the right to do business, of course we must consider such reference in connection with the persons exercising such right; otherwise it would be a mere abstraction. But the committee's conclusion would be totally wrecked if they attempted to follow the decision embodied in their report to the extent of making a practical application. How are they to define or limit the class of persons exercising the right to do business? One man we will say has a department store. He does business ten thousand times a day. Each sale is a separate and distinct transaction. If credit is given an article of property is created-a contract, a chose in action. He may have an injunction if it should become necessary to protect his property interest in that contract. What more is he entitled to? Is he entitled to an injunction to protect his right or bare personal

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privilege of entering into these contracts? Absurd, I say. Here again, is a journeyman tailor, who obtains employment with that merchant to do piecework, or work by the day. That contract of employment is a business transaction, isn't it? If not, what is it? And in making that contract he becomes a business man, doesn't he? The journeyman may under some circumstances have an injunction pertaining to that contract. But to carry out the conclusion of the committee to its logical end, they would have the courts grant an injunction to protect his right to enter into that agreement with the merchant. Again I say absurd, and here every federal judge in the country and every corporation lawyer would agree with me.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE WHOSE OX IS GORED.

But you can not, you dare not, openly and distinctly divide the population into classes and issue injunctions against the one class and forbid their issuance against the other upon substantially the same kind of a case.

I will now give some attention to the committee's reference to the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The reasoning in reference to the use that might be made of an injunction in the case of contracts in restraint of trade to support the contention of the committee, may seem a little technical, but no doubt the committee will understand it. Injunction was not granted to protect the right to do business under such a contract, but to restrain a violation of the contract. If the restraint imposed by the contract was reasonable, in other words only sufficient to protect the assignee of the good-will in its enjoyment, then, of course, the contract was of value; that is, it was property. Of course, if the restraint was unreasonable the agreement was void and no relief of any kind could be granted.

But the use that is sought to be made of the antitrust act in this matter seems to me to be farfetched. It is asserted, or rather assumed, that that act recognizes the right to do business as property. On the contrary, the act is founded upon the legislative theory that the right to do business is not, and shall not be treated as property. If it were property the act would be unconstitutional throughout its entire scope and extent. If the right to do business were property Congress could not forbid its sale and transfer on a pretext of regulating interstate commerce. I do not understand the right to regulate to include the right to destroy. Assign\_ ability is the most valuable attribute of property and in many instances constitutes its sole value. In so far as the anti-trust act deals with the right to do business at all-if it does deal with it at allwhich, I doubt, it deals with it as a personal right. And Congress has the power so to deal with it, to regulate and restrict it, where it affects interstate commerce.

But much is sought to be made of the fact that the act authorizes the issuance of injunctions with reference to such contracts. I can not see that that feature, either, has anything to do with this proposed legislation. The anti-trust act confers upon the courts a new jurisdiction, or rather the power to exercise a jurisdiction already exercised, in a new way. We concede such power of Congress and to the courts the capacity to exercise the jurisdiction thus conferred. Now how does that concession prejudice our application to Congress for the legislation, comprehended in the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill. We are

NOT ASKING CONGRESS TO CONFER NEW JURISDICTION UPON THE COURTS—QUITE THE CONTRARY.

In the regulation of interstate commerce, Congress may legislate in any form, and employ such instrumentalities as it sees fit to select, so long as it keeps within its proper constitutional limitations. It is an aggravated case of arguing in a circle, of begging the question, to cite against us as authorities the very cases that we have often cited as instances in which the laws have been ignored, the constitution violated and jurisdiction usurped. It is almost an insult to the intelligence of all except the feeblest minded. It is as much an offense against the rules

of fair discussion as if a policeman should knock a man into the gutter in a spirit of pure wantonness and then club him for having mud on his clothes.

We would respectfully warn the legislative power, as we have done on former occasions, not to uphold these despots, these imitators of old world tyranny, in further abuses of authority. Human nature can only endure so much. The laborers, those against whom the judges have usurped the power to enact special legislation, have already endured much. The placing of men in office for life and buttressing them beyond the reach of the popular will or public opinion is the principal feature of autocracy borrowed from former systems and grafted on ours. It should be the zealous care of all fair and patriotic men to discourage abuses by them of their extraordinary powers, and no one should, as he values peace and order and the preservation to the other branches of the government of constitutional functions, give countenance by word or act to these judicial discriminations in favor of one class against another. Yea, more, the legislative branch should do whatever it can in the way of legislation to avert the serious results from repetitions of these judicial tramplings-under-foot of the plainest common rights of man.

# THE SWEATSHOP AND THE WHITE PLAGUE.

In the annual report of the Jewish National Hospital for Consumptives a recommendation was submitted that a loan fund be established for the purpose of giving the convalescent consumptive a new start in life.

Commenting favorably on this recommendation and pointing out the necessity for it, the Jewish Outlook says editorially, referring to the necessity of the convalescent seeking a more healthful occupation, "the old sweatshop trade must be discarded." A tacit admission of the well known fact that the sweatshop is the breeding ground of the great "white plague," to conquer which millions on millions of dollars have been spent with little avail. Scientists and philanthropists have combined their skill and wealth to cure the suffering patient, but the plague spots of New York's sweatshops breed consumptives faster than hospitals can be built to receive them.

The Jewish National Hospital for Consumptives is a benevolent institution which is an honor to the Jewish race, but if one-tenth the sum were spent to enable the sweatshop victim to live decently and under sanitary conditions more real benefit would result. But the sweatshops where these victims cough away their lives are not flaunted before the face of the public. They are hidden away and their very existence denied by that class of commercial harpies who profit by their labor, and it is only when the gasping victim staggers forth and appeals for aid that their existence is recognized and some effort made to relieve individual cases.

Labor unions have fought these conditions for years, and such few laws as have been passed to ameliorate these conditions are to be placed to their credit.

The United Garment Workers, particularly in the East, where the sweatshop flourishes, have done their utmost to better the condition of the workers in the clothing trades, and with some degree of success. But while they have had the moral support of organized labor, the union men have continued to buy the product of the sweatshop in preference to garments bearing the label of the garment workers.

The workingman who rails at the law for not suppressing the sweatshop while he himself buys the product of it should cease his clamor and see that the garments he wears bear the label of the United Garment Workers.—Denver Union Label Bulletin.

Six hundred Japanese laborers on the Honomu plantation, island of Hawaii, have struck because of differences with the Japanese overseers.

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# LABOR CLARION

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#### STRIKE SETTLEMENTS.

As was predicted in the last issue of the LABOR CLARION, the Laundry Workers' strike was settled during the week. Through the efforts of the Conciliation Committee representing the Labor Council, the Civic League and the Church Federation, the laundry owners were induced to agree to a proposition which would secure to the Laundry Workers a gradual reduction of hours until a 48-hour week is established. An agreement was drawn up which specifies that the Laundry Workers shall return to work on a 51 hours a week schedule. One year thereafter the time will be reduced to 50 hours a week; six months later another reduction of I hour will be made, and the 48-hour week will begin six months thereafter. The union indorsed this proposition and instructed its representatives to sign formal agreements with the employers. It is expected that all the laundries will resume operations next Monday.

What threatened to be an obstacle in the settlement of the iron trades strike that would cause renewal of hostilities was removed last Wednesday evening when Machinists' Lodge, No. 68, reconsidered its action rejecting the agreement indorsed by the Iron Trades Council, and decided to abide by the terms of settlement accepted by a majority of the other unions of the iron trades. The machinists form the largest union in the iron trades, and a settlement of the controversy was improbable unless their consent was secured. Quite a number of the machinists strongly opposed the proposed agreement, and the meeting at which the action rejecting the agreement was reconsidered was prolonged until after midnight. At this writing it is understood that all formalities preceding resumption of work in the iron industry have been practically completed and that the various shops will reopen Monday.

Court Weirysdale, No. 7803, Ancient Order of Foresters (a beneficiary organization), upholds the Carmen's Union by imposing a fine of \$10 on any member found riding on a car of the United Railroads while operated by non-union men.

#### LABOR'S ADVANCE THE BASIS OF SO-CIAL PROGRESS.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Throughout the country, numbers of men are engaged in trade movements to increase wages, to reduce the hours of labor, to obtain improved working conditions. With these movements has come a general howl from the worst elements of the plutocratic press. These gentry can not understand the "reasonableness" of the workers' demands nor the necessity of strikes which are sometimes inaugurated to achieve them.

Of course no one who has given the subject of strikes and lockouts any considerable attention can stoutly advocate recourse to them. But we ask any fair-minded man to point out definitely what the working people are to do situated as they are.

On every hand the prices of commodities have risen; the commonest necessities of life have become enormously enhanced. What are the workers to do under such circumstances to meet these new conditions? Shall they await the philanthropic impulse of their employers to voluntarily increase wages and grant improved conditions? Has experience shown the wisdom of Mr. Baer's (of coal strike fame) erstwhile claim that the employers are God's trustees of the world's goods and that under their charitable stewardship the workers must, with sublime faith, place their interests and welfare?

Indeed, here and there may be found an employer generously and considerately inclined who will grant not only fair wages but also other reasonable labor conditions. But taken as a concrete proposition, nothing has been brought to Labor upon a silver platter. All the toilers have achieved in material improvement has been compelled by sheer power of organization, of intelligence, of grit; by their willingness to bear temporary burdens and make momentary sacrifices that better conditions of labor and of life shall be secured for themselves, for those dependent upon them, for those who may come after them.

Having participated in strikes as well as having observed them in all their phases, we repeat that no one can be a sturdy advocate of a recourse to them. But when the American standard of life and with it manhood, character, and independence is threatened, and no relief can be obtained by any other course than a strike, pray what would our wiseacres of the antagonistic press advise the working people to do? An increase in the cost of living without an increase in wages is equal to a reduction in wages. Shall we wait and wait and wait until employers shall voluntarily concede increased wages? To follow that course the workers might as well believe in the notions preached to them of old, to be content with their lot here on earth and hope for the good things in the great beyond. This sacriligious view is now no longer seriously presented to the workers, for all realize that in the material affairs of this mundane sphere mankind has its destinies in its own keeping; that if the workers would partake of the fruits of their toils the benefits of our civilization, they must achieve them by their own efforts.

"Those who would be free, themselves must strike the blow," is as true now as ever in the history of man, and eternal vigilance is as much the price of material advancement now as it is, or ever was, the price of liberty. Out of all the hostile abuse of labor in its efforts to protect its rights and interests, there is not a suggestion as to any other manner of safeguarding them.

When employers refuse to meet representatives of employes, or when they haughtily and summarily refuse workmen's requests for improved conditions, what recourse but the strike is there open to the men? Much as we deplore and seek to avoid strikes, when such an alternative is presented we have no hesitancy in declaring that the workers would be less than men did they not strike and strike persistently to win.

Wealth is produced in such prodigious proportions in our time as would daze the most Utopian dreamer

of a while ago. The genius of today and of all bygone ages lays its gifts at the feet of man. The wheels of industry turn with a rapidity unparalleled in human history. Labor, the most important element in all human industrial effort, demands from modern society a fuller and constantly increasing share in the product of this genius and industry. It will press this demand with increasing persistency and intelligence today, tomorrow, and tomorrow's tomorrow.

In passing it may not be amiss to say that the very essence of the prosperity of which we hear so much nowadays is due to the larger use and consumption of things produced. This is possible through the higher wages of today over those of the past. It is only through higher wages and a shorter workday (time and leisure) that the prosperity, so necessary to our progress and civilization, may be maintained or increased.

In the course of the struggle for better conditions, some inconveniences are experienced by those uninterested. This fact all deplore, but it is also true that these very inconveniences in fact or in prospect are often the means by which concessions to the rightful demands of labor are obtained. It must also be borne in mind that no great movement for the material advancement of the masses of the people has ever been secured without causing some temporary inconvenience to others. It is in the order of things, it can not be otherwise. To take the situation as philosophically as possible is the wisest, sanest, and safest course to pursue.

Labor has little. It belongs to the class of "Havenots." It has, therefore, little to concede. The workers, the wealth producers, have hearts and They have not only themselves, but also wives and children whom they love and for whom they must provide. They hope to rear families of men and women who will take their stand in life as sovereign Americans with all that the term implies. The means to the achievement of any or all these desirable results is through the wages they receive and conditions they secure as a reward for their labor. These things Labor demands, and will be satisfied with nothing less. If employers will generally concede them as fast as possible without the necessity of a resort to the strike so much the better for all concerned. If stubborn and unnecessary refusal is received, then there is no other course for the workers than to withhold their labor from the employers (strike) until necessity, the popular demand, and a higher public opinion compels a change of heart and judgment which will cause the adjustment of controversies upon fair terms and thus terminate strife and establish industrial

We have always advocated and still firmly believe in the policy of conciliation and, wherever necessary, voluntary arbitration of labor disputes. But when these are not obtainable, when employers assume an autocratic position and refuse to yield anything to the reasonable and just demands of labor, we claim that the workers should avail themselves of their great economic power—the strike. In discussing the matters dealt with here, we indulge ourselves in no fanciful or speculative theory, we content ourselves in the presentation of simple facts which it would be well if critics and opponents would heed.

Pavers' Union, at its last meeting, donated \$50 to each of the following unions: Laundry Workers, Telephone Operators and Street Carmen. It was decided to levy a fine of \$25 on any member who rode on the cars of the United Railroads during the strike.

Upholsterers, Local No. 28, at a special meeting last Friday donated \$50 to the Carmen's Union, \$25 to the Telephone Operators and \$25 to the Laundry Workers. This union will hold its annual picnic at Scenic Park, San Jose, July 28.

The annual picnic of the Iron Molders' Union will be held at Shell Mound Park next Sunday.

#### REACTIONARY COURT DECISION.

Legal and reactionary anti-labor papers are referring with warm approval to a recent decision of the Connecticut Supreme Court in a case which for several reasons is worthy of the attention of all students and particularly those in the ranks of labor, says the American Federationist. In brief, the decision is to this effect: That a labor organization which procures the discharge of non-union men from employment by "threats" made to the employer is liable for damages together with the particular agent who acted for the union in the matter and procured the discharge.

A careful study of the facts in the case fails to show that the business agent or walking delegate, or the members of the union, committed any "tort." The legal verbiage, as usual, only conceals the facts and creates confusion.

A certain union decided that its members could not and would not work with a certain person. An agent was sent to the employers to ask them to discharge that person, and to serve notice on them that in the event of their refusing to do so the unionists would exercise their right of staying away from the place—of striking.

Where pray was the offense?

The unionists had a lawful right to strike, and of course anywhere except in a plutocracy-ridden system of law, it would be plainly recognized that they also had the right to serve notice of a strike.

Employers always complain when workmen leave their employment (strike) before giving notice or making known their demands. We wonder if workmen will be forced by court decisions to strike first and make known their demands after. In any event, Labor will not surrender its right to strike to protect its interests, promote its members' welfare, secure their safety by determining for itself whether its members shall or shall not work side by side with workmen who are ignorant, vicious, careless, or indifferent. Such decisions of courts, as in this case, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The unionists had the right to say that they would not work with the person to whom they objected; that the employer must choose, in other words, between him and them.

Again, we ask, where was the "tort"—the wrongful act? Why was the union held liable in damages?

But the lawyers and the court did not state the facts in intelligible and honest language. According to the former, the union and the agent first entered into a "conspiracy" to procure maliciously the discharge of the plaintiff by "threats and intimidation" addressed to the employer, and then actually did maliciously use such threats and intimidation and thus procured the said discharge.

When it was objected that the evidence showed no conspiracy, the court said conspiracy need not be proved, as all that was necessary was the actual use of threats to procure the discharge of a man whom the employer would not of his own will have discharged. He had been compelled by threats to do something he did not like to do; that was sufficient the court held to give the discharged man a claim for damages.

When it was further objected that no malice could be shown on the part of the union and the agent, the court replied that malice need not be proved either. The law implied malice in such a case, for the use of threats to procure the discharge of a man was wrongful anyway, and that which is wrongful is malicious. So, there we are! No conspiracy and no malice, yet the discharge was wrongfully procured and damages, even of a punitive kind might be imposed.

But what was there wrongful about the procuring of the discharge? Why the alleged threats, intimidation, and compulsion?

And here we get to the trick that lurks in the case and in all similar cases. We hear a good deal about alleged threats, but we never find any specification concerning the nature of them. One would imagine that murder, pillage, arson, what not, are meant by the phrases about threats and intimidation. As a matter of fact, the threats, as a rule, are nothing

more than notice of strike; that is, declaration of intention to do that which the utterers of the notice have a perfect right to do.

But the arguments and decisions of reactionary or ignorant lawyers and judges would not read well and would not throw dust into many eyes if they clearly stated that men had said they would strike, if certain demands they had every right to make should be refused, and if the court had further said that such declaration of intention to exercise their plain rights was wrongful and punishable as a "tort." So we get such muddy and question-begging verbiage as this:

Section 1296 of the General Statutes of 1902 makes it a criminal offense to threaten or use any means to intimidate any person to compel him to do or abstain from doing, against his will, any act which such person has a right to do. To deprive a workman of his employment by threatening and intimidating his employer is a criminal offense under this statute. State vs. Glidden, 55 Conn. 46-74, 8 Atl, Rep. 890, 3 Am. St. Rep. 23. That one who, by such means, has so injured an employe would also be liable in damages in a civil action is not questioned in this action. When such an injury results from the execution of a conspiracy it is the wrongful act done in carrying out the concerted plan and not the conspiracy itself which furnishes the real ground for a civil action. Savill vs. Roberts, I Ld. Raymond, 374; Hutchins vs. Hutchins, 7 Hill (N. Y.) 107. The gist, therefore, of the present action is not the alleged conspiracy, but the injury to the plaintiff caused by the unlawful acts of the defendants in procuring his dismissal by threatening and intimidating his employers. Bulkley vs. Storer, 2 Day, 531. To entitle the plaintiff to a verdict against both defendants no further proof of a conspiracy was required than that they were joint tort-feasors in procuring the dismissal of the plaintiff by means of such threats and intimidation; and had the proof been that but one of the defendants so procured the discharge of the plaintiff, under section 760 of the General Statutes of 1902, would have been entitled to a verdict against that one.

Plutocracy is delighted with such rubbish. It is

Plutocracy is delighted with such rubbish. It is pleased to know that it is a "tort" to make a man do something against his will—when that man is an employer and the one who "coerces" him is a unionist. When an employer forces an employe to refrain from joining a union by dismissal or discrimination or refusal to employ, the "will" of the labor man is not considered by the average court. Then we get eloquent phrases about the right of property and of contract, about the right of the employer to engage whomsoever he sees fit and discharge or discriminate without restriction. In the employers' case threats and coercion mean one thing; in the case of the unions the same words mean something very different.

How long do the plutocratic gentry think the American workman will respect their thin sophistry? Statutes against threats and intimidation must be made specific so that men who merely announce the intention of doing lawful and proper things will not be in danger of being enjoined or fined for "threatening," and the right to strike will not be annulled by indirection and trickery. Courts must stop talking learned nonsense about threats and coercion and state clearly what kind of threats and what kind of coercion they hold wrongful and punishable.

The highest court in the State of New York only a few years ago, upon an appeal, sustained the lower courts in the contention that workmen (members of a union) had the right to (strike) refuse to work with other workmen for any reason whatsoever. The basis of that decision was that the right of workmen to quit work singly or jointly was a lawful and an inherent right; that inasmuch as in case of injury or death, the "fellow-servant" contention in claims for damages, gave workmen the undoubted right to exercise their judgment and forethought to protect themselves from the indifference, ignorance, carelessness or hostility of co-employes; that the effort of workmen to protect themselves in such cases by striking for the discharge of other employes was lawful, within their rights and upheld. The New York court in deciding the case in point, though reasoning along the line just stated, yet sustained the general principle for all workmen, whether they were or were not engaged in dangerous or extra-hazardous occupations.

What a contrast in the cases cited. The Connecticut and the New York highest courts now standing in complete antagonism to each other in two cases exactly similar in every respect.

Surely labor can not be expected to quietly acquiesce in so reactionary a decision as the one just rendered by the Connecticut court. That it will not we are quite convinced.

Organized labor of Connecticut will bestir itself, and aided by the labor movements of the country as well as the thinking, progressive people in other walks of life, will see to it that such old-fogy judicial decisions, subversive of justice and right, shall soon come to an end.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Triest & Co., jobbers of hats.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago Products.
Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.
A. B. Patrick, tanners, San Francisco.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.

Crescent Feather Company, Nineteenth and Harrison streets.

M. Hart, Prinishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street. Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal. Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore street. Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness Avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, Carriage Manufacturer, Twentythird and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue. Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street. H. Hertzel, barber shop, 16 11th street.

It seems quite clear that San Francisco has reached the end of the boom conditions that have existed in that city during the past year. In these circumstances the policy of organized labor should be to make a stand for the maintenance of existing conditions during the slack period that is likely to intervene in the near future, rather than attempt to press forward against an ebb tide in industrial affairs. Unless the Journal misses its guess, the labor movement of San Francisco will be fortunate if it be able to hold the position it now occupies during the coming three years. Those organizations that have the opportunity of signing up for three years upon the basis of a gradual improvement in conditions during that period should avail themselves of that opportunity without delay. The eighthour day positively assured three years hence is better than the mere chance of securing that object three months hence, especially when the chances of failure are equally good.—Coast Seamen's Journal.

Because their employers had not complied with their demands for wages all drug clerks in Butte, Mont., walked out last week and twenty-two stores were closed. The Drug Clerks' Union demands an increase of wages from \$100 to \$125 per month for registered prescription clerks, and a raise from \$50 to \$80 for assistants.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor announced that the Switchmen's Union of North America, with headquarters at Buffalo, had become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They number 12,000 members.

The headquarters of Waiters' Union No. 30 will be removed from Scott street to 590 Eddy street, near Larkin, next Monday.

#### GETTING A LIVING.

PROF. IRA W. HOWERTH IN "AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST."

Getting a living is a problem in the practical art of getting wealth. Wealth, though only one of the elements of complete living, is an essential one. No wealth, no life. In some manner all who live must get a living, using the word living as equivalent to the material means of life. Now, aside from downright theft or robbery, there are three methods by which a living may be obtained. They are the parasitic, the predatory, and the productive.

The parasitic method is most clearly exemplified by the pauper and the idle rich, though these by no means exhaust the list of social parasites. In the animal and plant worlds a parasite is any organism that lives upon the body of another. So a social parasite is one who gets his living from society, appropriating by virtue of law or custom, or personal relationship, the products of the labor of others, but without resort to fraud, theft, or violence. The social parasite need not necessarily be idle, but he produces nothing. He may live in rags or in splendor, but economically he is a mouth without hands. Society as a rule condemns him, but it does not recognize the true extent of the parasitic class. It includes the tramp, the vagabond, and the pauper in its conception, but is slow to recognize that the idle rich belong in the same category.

Said Prof. Cairnes, the celebrated economist, in a passage often quoted: "It is important, on moral no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this, that no public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt helps to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means they must have their rents and their interest as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing."

Economically, then, the pauper class and the "leisure class" come to the same thing. Both classes exemplify the parasitic method of life.

This method of getting a living carries its own penalty. Parasitism always results in degeneracy. Dependence brings helplessness. The strengthening and ennobling effects of useful labor are lost to social parasites. It is consequently impossible for them to develop in themselves the highest character. At the same time they prevent others from attaining their highest development. For these reasons, if for no others, they should be frowned upon by society. They deserve and will receive the contempt of all right-thinking people.

The second method of getting a living is to obtain by fraud, force, or cunning, exerted within the pale of law, a share of the product of labor. It is the method of the grafter, the exploiter, the business man who divorces his business from morals—of all who take from those who make. The essential difference between those who follow this method and those who employ the method previously spoken of, is the difference between the animal parasite and the bird or beast of prey. The first depends upon others, the second preys upon others; hence it is called "predatory." Those who live by the predatory method are not idle. On the contrary, they are often among the most active members of society. They may be distinguished from the real agents of production, however, by the limitation of their economic function to the matter of altering to their own advantage the distribution of the wealth produced by others. They work, but, as it is sometimes said, they work the workers. Instead of doing something, they do somebody.

It is obvious that those who live by the predatory method are not ethically superior to social parasites. Economically they are alike in this, that neither produces. And yet throughout history the predatory life has been regarded as dignified and honorable. The destructive soldier, the plundering baron, the exploiting capitalist, have ever been the men most admired and emulated. What man today does not feel complimented if you speak of his aquiline or leonine qualities, or who would not get mad and want to fight if you should liken him to a sheep or a dog? The lion-the typical beast of prey-is still the symbol of our ideal type of manhood. Only one of the great teachers of the world has had the wisdom to perceive, and the courage to proclaim, that the truly ideal qualities are those of the much despised domestic animal. This he did when he said, "Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

Of course the historical explanation of the dignity and honor attaching to the predatory life is simple enough. It is the same as that of the contempt in which the life of labor has always been held. Productive labor, at first imposed upon the slave, because more irksome than hunting and fighting, has brought with it, even into our time, the taint of slavery. Hence to live upon labor, rather than by labor, has always been a badge of respectability. But when we examine the real nature of predation, and its economic results, we see that it differs from robbery in no respect save its legal sanction. The same instinct and perception, however, that led society to outlaw the thief and the robber must sooner or later induce it to take the same step in regard to all who live by preying upon their fellows. Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

The third method of getting a living is by actually producing the commodities upon which one lives, or their equivalent, or by rendering adequate service in exchange for them. It is illustrated by all who, with mind or muscle, are engaged in the process of creating utilities. This is the method of productive labor. It is the only method that has even a relative justification. It works no injustice to others. It develops character, individual and social. Society has been slow to recognize its peculiar ethical merits, but the time must come, if right is to prevail, when it alone will be stamped with the mark of social approval.

Society, then, may be roughly divided into three classes, determined by the several methods of gaining a livelihood. These are the producers, the plunderers, and the parasites. The line between these classes is vague and ill-defined. A man may belong to each of them at different periods of his life. Indeed, he may belong to all three at once. Some of his wealth may be produced by himself or earned, and some appropriated parasitically or predatorily. But usually men follow one method or the other, and are hence susceptible to classification on the ground here suggested. Economic function, the mode of getting a living, is indeed the true basis of a scientific division of society into economic classes. Mr. Ghent, in his book entitled "Mass and Class," proceeds upon this ground and divides society into the following classes: Wageearning producers, self-employing producers, social servants, traders, idle capitalists, and retainers. This classification only represents a more refined analysis. The significant fact is that there are such classes. It is useless to deny their existence. It is absolutely necessary that it be recognized if we are to arrive at an explanation of the present conflict of opinion in regard to questions of capital and

As long as these different methods of getting a living are followed, and as long as the classes arising from them continue to exist, there will be differing and conflicting views of the problems of life and labor. For nothing is clearer than that a man's economic and ethical views are affected by his mode of life. If you wish to know what a man thinks of a given problem, study his interests. Interests determine views more frequently than they are determined by them.

Why is it, for instance, that the employer is likely to be suspicious of trades unions, to oppose the raising of wages, the reduction of the hours of labor, and the closed shop, while the laborer may be expected to favor them all? It is not because either

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is necessarily ignorant or dishonest. It is because each belongs to a specific class having specific economic functions and interests, and the thought of each is affected by these interests. The employer may persuade himself that the particular thing which he opposes—the union, picketing, the closed shop—is "un-American," "subversive of the fundamental principles of our government," a "violation of liberty," and may swell with the soothing conviction that he is the champion of human freedom, but the fact will remain that self-interest is, as a rule, his primary motive, and that his profits are the sacred ark of the covenant which he so zealously defends.

So the laborer may plume himself on his superior morality, and denounces the villiany of "profit-grinding," the social harmfulness of the open shop, the degradation of piece-work, and the like, but it will be none the less true that behind it all stands the wage scale which is the primary object of his jealous care.

Does it follow that both are equally right? Not at all. Both may be equally honest, but which one is right depends upon which one stands for the permanent interests of society, which one represents most nearly the ethics which are destined to become universal.

Now it so happens that, as has been pointed out, the productive method is, of all the forms of getting a living, the freest from the element of spoilation. The ethics of the producing class must, therefore, most nearly approximate the final form. The two great moral convictions that have arisen and gained general acceptance among productive laborers have been described by Mr. Ghent as the ethic of usefulness and the ethic of fellowship. The ethic of usefulness he defines as the conviction that work of social value is the only title to income; that when no social service is rendered no reward is due; that the man who will not work is not entitled to eat. The ethic of fellowship or brotherhood is the conviction of the duty of friendly association and collective effort for mutual benefit. These two ethics are fundamental and permanent. They must become universal, for they are necessary to the highest kind of living. The method of getting a livelihood that violates either of them must be supplanted, for the hope of the world is that the life of each will so enlarge and be so ordered that in getting a living no one will in any respect interfere with the rights of others to life, or prevent his own physical, mental, moral, and esthetic de-

Ethical considerations, then, demand that the various economic classes of society be merged into one—the producing class. This would lead to identity of interests, which alone can bring unanimity of opinion, and, as a consequence, industrial peace. It is obvious that this whole matter is primarily a question of creating or transforming opinion—a question of education. Somehow men must be made to see and feel that to live by the labor of others is unjust, degrading, and dishonorable. They must be made to realize, not merely the respectability of productive labor, but also that without it as an element of life no man can really live. Living will then become in part the result, as well as the true object, of getting a living.

#### BELL AND WELLS AT OUTS.

Former Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell of Colorado once again holds the center of the stage. He has created a big sensation by declaring in several interviews in Denver that Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are not guilty of a conspiracy to murder Steunenberg, and boldly admits that he was employed to destroy the Western Federation of Miners. Bell also wants to fight the present Adjutant-General, Bulkley Wells, his former side-partner, who is a mine owner. Says Bell:

"I do not believe Moyer and Haywood are guilty of a conspiracy to murder Gov. Steunenberg. I know they are not. I believe they are being jobbed by a lot of weaklings who have not the nerve to try them for crimes actually committed in Colorado and who entered into a conspiracy with the Idaho authorities to have them hanged out there. If necessary I will go to Boise myself and see that they get a square deal.

get a square deal.

"When I had charge of the military campaign in this State," continued the general, "my greatest trouble was in keeping the backbone in Peabody, and in a few of the mine owners, who signed a contract we me to wipe out the Western Federation of Miners.

"The mine owners agreed to appoint me adjutantgeneral and to issue the order 'destroy the Western Federation.' I accepted the position and started out to carry out the order.

"The Western Federation of Miners was no Sunday school class by any means. As a military man I recognized it as an enemy and treated it as such. I accorded to all of its members the courtesy due a common enemy. I captured its commander and put him in prison. I cut off their base of supplies by closing all the mines in which the workmen contributed to their support.

"I called it military necessity. In fact, acting under the orders of the governor, I went down the line against them. My orders were 'to wipe 'em off the face of the earth."

Wells recently issued his annual report in which he charged that Bell, his predecessor, had allowed the National Guard to become demoralized and failed to keep any financial accounts during his term of office.

Bell dares Wells to accept any sort of challenge, from a duel with pistols or swords to bare knuckles.

He calls Wells a "pinhead kindergarten cadet" and alleges that as captain of the Telluride company Wells showed signs of cowardice while holding President Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners, as a military prisoner.

Miners, as a military prisoner.

He says that if Wells isn't "good" he may tell the inside history of the Colorado mining war.—

Cleveland Citizen.

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EVENINGS
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10
O'CLOCK

# MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Temporary Headquarters and Secretaries' office, No. 135 Gough street.

The regular weekly Board meeting was held on June 11th, President C. H. Cassasa in the chair. Messrs. G. A. Armstrong, of Local No. 9, Boston, and J. H. Cray, of Local No. 333, Eureka, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Miss F. B. Howard and C. Burger and were laid over one week. Mr. H. Baum, of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, resigned through withdrawal of transfer card.

The membership on transfer in Local No. 6 of Mr. P. Steinhorst of Local No. 76, Seattle, has been annulled for failure to comply with Federation law requiring payment of the admission. At the last Board meeting, Messrs. Gumbert, of Local No. 99, Portland, Oregon, and C. A. Henning, of Local No. 361, Deadwood District, So. Dakota, were given an extension of twenty-four hours' time wherein to comply with the law requiring payment of the admission fee.

Dues and assessments of the second quarter (April, May and June) amounting to \$2.00, are now due and payable and become delinquent on July 1st, from and after which date the constitutional fine of 50 cents will be charged to accounts of all delinguent members. The death assessments are two in number, of 25 cents each, and have been levied on account of the deaths of late members in good standing, L. Von der Mehden, Sr., and G. Koppitz.

A number of communications have been received by the Secretary of late from various points on the Pacific Coast, stating a desire to be supplied with competent musicians. The various localities include Stockton, California; Seattle, Washington; Reno, Nevada, and Nelson, British Columbia; the different instruments required include piano, violin, flute, and clarinet. Members that may be inclined to the acceptance of steady engagements outside of this city would do well to consult with the Secretary relative to particulars of the proffered work, as the several engagements bear all the earmarks of desirable employment.

The use of mechanical organs in local skating rinks has not proven to be as complete a success as it was fondly hoped would be the case. Generally speaking, the patrons of skating resent their introduction and use, and welcome the moment their harsh and unsympathetic tones are quieted. The management of the Pavilion Skating Rink, located on Sutter street, installed one of the organs at an estimated cost of \$5,500, and representing all the latest improvements and advances in the construction of such instruments.

It is said that this mechanical organ had some 400 pipes conveying the effect of 120 instruments, and the management undoubtedly considered that its ase would materially add to the pleasure of patrons by alternating with the military band composed of members of Local No. 6 employed thereat. However, report is to the effect that the exact reverse is the case, and that those in attandance welcome with positive relief the moment that its sounds are stilled.

In connection with the above report, it is said that the management has endeavored to have the organ removed and the negotiations relative to its purchase abrogated, but that the agent of the manufacturers, a gentleman of large acquaintance in this city, has refused to consent to the rejection of the choicest product of his principals.

The list of halls in the jurisdiction that have been classified by the Board of Directors has been printed, and members can secure copies upon application to the Secretary. In passing, mention must be made of the fact that Walton's Pavilion, on Golden Gate avenue, this city, has been placed in the Class D list, as the name of this hall had unaccountably been omitted from lists previously printed.

Don't buy McClure's or Saturday Evening Post.

Resist every attempt to reduce wages.

#### BARTENDERS.

The following nominations for officers of Bartenders' League, No. 41, have been made, and will be voted for on June 20, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m.: W. N. Battersby, President; J. E. Walker, First Vice President; A. J. Foley, Second Vice President; August Zimmerman, Recording Secretary; T. M. Scully and Joseph Vera, Financial Secretary; P. L. Hoff, Treasurer; Peter Tully, Inspector; William Kennard, Edward Schmidt, Joseph Condrotte and Charles Helberg, Guards; A. J. Foley, A. Zimmerman, P. Tully, W. N. Battersby, Bert Rogers and Thomas O'Brien, Trustees; George J. Ferris and P. L. Hoff, Business Agent; J. Condrotte, P. Tully, T. O'Brien, A. Zimmerman and A. J. Foley, Executive Board; Charles Ehlert, Charles Bausenmer, John Franklin, P. L. Hoff, J. Vera, T. M. Scully and James E. Walker, Local Joint Executive Board; P. L. Hoff, Joseph Berry, Charles Ehlert, A. J. Foley, J. Franklin and Charles F. Donlon, Allied Trades and Labor Council.

#### PRINTERS' MUTUAL AID PICNIC.

Next Sunday the printers of this city will celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. In accordance with time-honored custom, the members of this society, their families and their hosts of friends will journey out of town and enjoy an outing that has come to be regarded as the principal annual social event in printerdom. This year the picnic will be held at Fairfax Park, Marin County. The boats will leave the Sausalito ferry slip at 8:15 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 2:45 p. m. Members of the society will leave here on the 10:15 a. m. boat. Returning from the grounds, trains will start at 1:20 and leave at intervals until 6:50 p. m. Admission to the grounds, 25 cents; children under 12, free. The following comprise the Committee of Arrangements: John W. Kelly, Leo Michelson, J. S. Phillips, F. D. Blanchard and Lyle Slocum.

#### CARPENTERS, No. 483.

Carpenters' Union, No. 483, has elected the following officers: President, W. R. Gibson; Vice President, J. T. Greenwood; Recording Secretary, G. A. Smith; Financial Secretary, Chas. L. Apperson; Treasurer, O. M. V. Roberts; Conductor, M. C. Turner; Warden, P. W. Gillett; Trustees, B. J. Sharp, J. R. Taylor; Auditors, L. H. Hanley, P. McCarthy.

The union will parade on Labor Day and has engaged a band.

A weekly assessment of 50 cents per capita was voted to assist the unions now on strike. Six hundred tickets for the baseball game for the benefit of the strikers were purchased.

There were 475 votes cast in favor of amalgamation with the Wood Workers, as proposed at the last convention of the A. F. of L.

#### BOOKBINDERS.

News has been received by the local bookbinders to the effect that the referendum vote recently taken has resulted in the proposition to enforce the eighthour day throughout the entire jurisdiction on October 1st, being carried by an extremely large major-The Executive Council of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders is now busily engaged in formulating plans to secure the shorter workday on the date mentioned in all cities and towns where it has not already been established.

Local No. 31 will give a picnic at Fairfax Park on Sunday, September 29th.

The union has levied a weekly assessment of 50 cents per capita on its members for the benefit of the Street Carmen.

#### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY.

The next regular meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary, No. 18, to San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, will take place on Monday, June 24th, at the residence of Mrs. M. A. Barron, 3331 Sacramento MARY A. BARRON, Secretary. street, at 2 p. m.

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#### UNFAIR PUBLICATIONS.

Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

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Published by authority of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21.

NEW YORK.

American Inventor, (M.)\*
American Museum Journal, (M.)
American Printer, (M.)
Automobile Topics, (W.)
Benziger's Magazine, (M.)
Century, The, (M.)
Contry Life in America, (M.)
Country Life in America, (M.)
Critic and Literary World, (M.)
Designer, (M.)
Bengineering and Mining Journal, (w.,
Forum, (Q.)
Garden Magazine, (M.)
Gentlewoman, (M.)
Homiletic Review, (M.)
Journal of the Telegraph, (M.)
Literary Digest, (W.)
Marine Engineering, (M.)
McClure's, (M.)
My Business Friend, (M.)
Nautical Gazette, (W.)
Navy League Journal, (M.)
New Idea, (M.)
Paragon Monthly.
Photographic Times, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power, (M.)
Power Boat News, (W.)
Rudder, The, (M.)
St. Nicholas, (M.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town and Country, (W.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Town Topics, (W.)
Trust Companies, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)
Columbiad, (M.)

Red Book.

Cincinnat, Ohio.

Med Book.
Cincinnat, Ohio.

Men and Women, (M.)
Springfield, Mass.
Good Housekeeping, (M.)
New England Homestead, (W.)
American Agriculturist, (W.)
Farm and Fireside, (S. M.)

\*Abbreviations used—M, monthly; W, weekly; Q, quarterly; S M, semi-monthly.

#### PIONEER PRINTER DEAD.

News was received in this city to-day that John A. Mahanny, one of the oldest and most popular printers of San Francisco, died yesterday afternoon while he was on his way to a resort in the northern part of the State. He had been in poor health for some weeks, but none of his many friends believed his illness was serious, and the news of his death was a decided shock to all who knew him.

At this writing arangements for the funeral have not been made.

For many years prior to his death Mr. Mahanny worked on the Examiner. He arrived in this city in 1859, coming around the Horn on a sailing vessel. After a trip to the mines he secured employment at his trade on the Golden Era.. After remaining here for a few years the excitement of the Comstock attracted him to Nevada. In 1875, with another printer, he started the Footlight, a little sheet which caused no end of comment throughout Nevada. Associated with him on the editorial staff were a number of men who afterward also became brilliant lights in the literary field, chief among whom were Mark Twain and Dan de Quille. Later he became interested in Democratic politics, being elected City Clerk of Virginia City. After holding that office for several terms he was elected County Clerk of Stoney County.

Leaving Nevada he returned to San Francisco and shortly afterward secured employment on the Alta as assistant foreman. He then went to Oakland as foreman of the Times. About twelve years ago he returned to San Francisco and secured employment on the Examiner where he had been continuously employed since.

### WAITRESSES.

The following nominations for officers of Waitresses' Union, No. 48, were made at the last meeting: Emma McKenney, for President; Ella Lyons, Vice President; Louise Larue, Recording Secretary; Cora Shade, Financial Secretary; Celia Rowe and Nellie McAuliffe, Treasurer; Annie Smith and Edith Reynolds, Business Agent; Mary Norton, Katie Bishop, Louise Larue and Ella McKenney, Delegates to the Labor Council; Cora Shade, May Norton, Louise Larue, Celia Rowe, Marie Price, Joint Board; Katie Bishop, May Norton, Lucy Smith, Mamie Saucedo and Mamie Price, Executive Board.

Edith Reynolds was appointed Business Agent during the temporary absence of Minnie Andrews.

# IS ORCHARD A PINKERTON?

H. V. S. Groesback, a former Judge of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, delivered a speech in Laramie, Wyo., recently under the auspices of the Young Men's Library Club, in which he made the sensational statement that Harry Moore, or Harry Orchard, under which name he is more familiarly known, the self-confessed assassin of former Governor Frank Steunenberg of Idaho, was a Pinkerton spy who enrolled as a member of the Western Federation of Miners for the sole purpose of bringing that organization into disrepute through connivance with and carrying out the dastardly plots of the Mine Owners' Association.

"I have positive information in my possession," said Judge Groesback, "which brands Orchard as a Pinkerton spy."

The Judge made the further claim that the troubles in the Cripple Creek district, in the Coeur d'Alene and other places in the mining country were instigated by the Mine Owners' Association. Small and insignificant differences were in this way magnified, he intimated, until they assumed most serious proportions, resulting finally in the open breach and the calling out of the militia. Speaking of the motive behind the assassination of Steunenberg, Judge Groesbask said:

"The assassination was the most illogical thing that any union or federation could conceive of, and from which no possible benefit could accrue to the instigators. There was no use for any union to murder Steunenberg. He was a dead horse politically, and the trouble in Idaho was ended."

#### EIGHT HOUR LAW VALID.

It did not take the United States Supreme Court ong to reach a decision in the combined cases which nvolved the constitutionality of the national eightour law. The conclusion was on the appeal of ontractors who had been making improvements in Boston harbor and had been fined in the lower ourts for working their men more than eight hours day. The defendants were all prosecuted crimally and were all found guilty and fined by the trial court. The suits were instituted especially for the purpose of testing the applicability of the law to laborers and mechanics employed on dredges in river and harbor improvements, but other points were necessarily involved. The court held the law to be constitutional, but decided it does not apply to laborers and mechanics on dredges, and that men so employed cannot be held to be employed upon public works. There were seven of the cases, and all came to the Supreme Court on writs of error from the United States Court for the District of Massachusetts.

The majority of the court held the opinion that men employed on dredges in river and harbor improvements are not laborers or mechanics; that, in effect, such men are seamen, to whom the law is not applicable. It was the decision that all other employment is incidental to the work of the men on the dredges and to their services as seamen, and that therefore they must be classed as seamen.

Three of the Justices held a diametrically opposite view, declaring that the duties of the men in handling the dredges are incidental to their work as laborers. Their principal duty was that of digging and removing dirt, and the fact that they are employed on a vessel does not alter the case.

It will be seen that the verdict of the court leaves an interesting problem "in the air," so to speak, and this leads the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald to inquire: "When is a laborer not a laborer?" and then he continues:

"The Supreme Court to-day, in a decision handed down by Justice Holmes, solved this problem to its own satisfaction and the satisfaction of seven contractors who have under way or in prospect some millions of dollars' worth of Government improvements, but much to the chagrin of the labor unionists, who have been fighting for strict interpretation of the eight-hour-day law.

"The answer to the problem is: "A laborer is not a laborer when he is a seaman." It is further elucidated by the ruling that all he has to do to become a seaman is to be employed on a dredge, a scow or anything else that floats. He may be employed in digging dirt or repairing machinery, or anything else, but if he is working on a floating dredge he is a seaman. If he steps ashore and digs a little dirt he becomes a laborer once more and cannot be forced to work more than eight hours a day. But if he is employed on a dredge three yards from shore, or three inches, for that matter, he can be made to work just as long as the contractors please—provided he doesn't go on strike."

The most that can be said for the decision is that it settles the fundamental question of the constitutionality of the Federal eight-hour law. For that much we should be grateful to the "bewigged and begowned" tribunal of justice.—Typographical Journal

The third annual State convention of Postoffice Clerks held at Sacramento, on May 30, adopted resolutions recommending the passage of the \$1200-a-year bill for clerks and for an eight-hour day. The association agreed to ask Congress for a thirty-day annual leave of absence and indorsed the pension bill for superannuated.

Miss Margaret Haley, business manager of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, has hurled defiance at Otto C. Schneider, new President of the School Board, who recently warned the teachers that they must quit labor unions and labor union practices in schools.

# NEWMAN'S FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES STOVES MEN AND WOMEN 2200-2212 Mission St. The Big Installment House

Cor. 18th and Mission—Cash or Credit
TAFFETA SILK SUIT FOR \$35.00



Princess Suit of best quality taffeta silk that will not crack; blue ground and light polka dot or plain colors. The yoke is composed of dainty all-over lace, with cuffs to match; sleeves are 3/4 length.

The skirt is cut very full and pleated, giving it a graceful drape. The style is new and popular.

Newman's price

\$35.00 Cash or Credit.

A LITTLE DOWNJAND A LITTLESEACH WEEK

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659-661 FOURTEETH STREET

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San Francisco, Cal.

# FRANK BROS.

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Near Ellis

#### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and head-quarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third saturdays, at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2853.

urdays, at 8 p.m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters. Headquarters' telephone, Market 2553.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villannera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2211 Bush.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employes—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.
Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—D. Tierney, 612 Elizabeth.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Bootblacks—1st and 4th Sundays, Broadway and Kearny.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 21 and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.
Box Makers and Sawyers, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall.
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Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers. No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Brighton street, Station L.

Cemetery Employes—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Commercial Telegraphers—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 3111 School St., Fruitvale.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters and meeting hall, 218 Guerrero, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

Foundry Employes—Meet 2d Sunday, 1133 Mission.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

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Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Journeymen Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Ladles' Tailors—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—

L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Mailers—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Molders Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

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Molders—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet every Wednesday. 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—F. Barbrack, Secy.. 1741 Blake street.

Berkeley,

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council

Newspaper Mailers – F. Barbrack, Secy., 1741 Black Berkeley, Berkeley, Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Mission Street Bulkhead; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, last Thursdays, 417 Halght.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th,

Street Raflway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Raflway Employes, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Raflway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Salors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Store Raflway Construction Workers—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

Salors—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

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Salors—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employes—Meet 3d Tuesdays and 2d Sundays, 610 Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall

Tailors (John L.)

days, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Mondays, 1133 Mission.

Theatrical Stage Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers, No. 14—1st and 3d Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

Will J. French, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Meet 42A West Park St.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Scott.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at head-quarters, 509 Golden Gate ave., Rooms 40-42.
Web Pressmen—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at 335 Noe st.

"Can you give bond?" asked the Judge. "Have you got anything?"

"Jedge," replied the prisoner, "sence you ax me, I'll tell you; I hain't got nothin' in the worl' 'cept the spring chills, six acres o' no 'count land, a big family, a hope of a hereafter, an' the ol' warrheumatism."-Atlanta Constitution.

When Nelson's famous signal, "England expects every man to do his duty," was given at Trafalgar, a Scottish sailor complained to a fellow countryman: "Not a word o' puir old Scotland." "Hoot, Sandy," answered his friend; "the Admiral kens that every Scotsman will do his duty. He's just giving the Englishers a hint."-Ex.

"My good man," said the lady missionary, "do you ever pause to think where you are going?

"Sure t'ing," replied the unlaundered hobo. "Ef I didn't, I might get on de wrong freight an' land back at me startin' place."-Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Subbubs-O John, I'm sorry the new cook has spoiled your coffee, but she's so young and inexperienced. So you must be satisfied with a kiss instead this evening, dear.

John-Right! Just call her in.-Pick-Me-Up.

Mrs. Goodart-I always feel sorry for those poor shop girls; they're so overworked, you know.

Mr. Goodart-Well, my dear, the best way to help them is to keep away from bargain sales .-Catholic Standard and Times.

First Little Girl-When you grow up are you going to advertise for a husband?

Second Little Girl-No; I'm going to be a widow. They don't have to.-Harper's Weekly.

There is a druggist of general acquaintance who has the somewhat irritable habit of associating personal references and recommendations with his wares. A short time ago a crusty customer asked for a certain toothache cure, and as the druggist was wrapping up the vial he remarked in a patronizing way:

"I think you'll find this very satisfactory. It cured a toothache of mine last Sunday.

Then the customer asked for a cake of a certain brand of soap, and the smiling shopkeeper replied:

"Well, we don't keep that any more, but this is a very superior article," presenting a shiny, scented box. "My wife uses it and says it's the finest soap made."

"Indeed," said the customer sarcastically, "and I suppose if I asked for Rough on Rats you would say you had administered it to your mother-in-law with most satisfactory results.—Argonaut.

An Indiana minister who called to pay his respects to Mr. Bryan asked a pointed question as to whether he was to be nominated for the Presidency next year. Mr. Bryan good-naturedly said that the question reminded him of the darkey who reported to his master in detail about feeding the horses and the cows with hay, and that they had eaten it.

"Did you feed the ducks and geese?" the master continued.

"Yaas, marster."

"What did you feed them?"

"I fed 'em hay."

"Did they eat it?"

"Naw, sir; I wouldn't ezactly say they et it, but they was talkin' about it when I left."-Ex.

Brigadier-General Andrew S. Burt is an enthusiastic sportsman, his especial hobby being baseball. At one time he was Colonel of a colored regiment, two companies of which were having a game. Colonel Burt took the place of a poor player, but the men on the coaching lines did not shout to him as they did to the privates. The Colonel took off his uniform coat and demanded to be treated like the other players. Shortly afterward he came to bat, hit the ball and started for first base. "Run. you skimpy-legged, sawed-off mud turtle!" yelled "Get a move on you, you miserable a coacher. runt!" Colonel Burt got around the bases to this sort of accompaniment. Then he put on his coat again.—Ex.

"Silent Smith," said a broker, "was a good, kind man, but a busy one, a foe to bores and timewasters. He used to fish occasionally at Shawnee, and a Shawnee farmer on a junket to the city once made bold to visit him in his New York office. 'Wall, Josh, how'd Silent Smith use ye?' they asked the farmer at the general store on his return. 'Fellers,' said the old man warmly, 'Silent Smith is the perlitest cuss I ever see. I hain't bin settin' chattin' with him more'n a quarter of an hour 'fore he'd told me six times, be goshalmighty, to come in an' see him again."-Argonaut.

At luncheon with the President the other day, informally, was Ambassador Bryce and Ben Daniel, an old Western friend, now United States Marshal of Arizona. The President said: "Mr. Ambassador, allow me to present to you my friend, Ben Daniel, of whom I am genuinely proud." Ben is reported to have said, as he thereupon grasped the Ambassador's hand, "The President ain't no prouder of me than I am of him."-Ex.

A certain old gentleman was very deaf, and chose to conceal the fact. He always took it for granted that the first question asked would be about the weather. A wag, knowing his weakness, one day said to him: "Good morning, sir. How's your wife?

"Ugh! damp, dirty and disagreeable, and no signe of a change," was the prompt retort.—Ex.

#### LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



#### ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

Abbott, F. H., 805 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
Acme Printing Co. 1515 Pine.
Admer Printing Co. 1516 Pine.
Admer Printing Co. 255 McAllister.
Aitvaier Printing Co. 255 McAllister.
Arrow Printing Co. 255 McAllister.
Arrow Printing Co. 2252 California.
Art Printing Co. 2252 California.
Art Printing Co. 2252 California.
Art Printing Co. 110 Church.
Baumann-Strong Co. 110 Church.
Bealene & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
Blen. San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
Beenson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
Blen. San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
Beenson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
Blen. San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
Beenson, Charles W., 426 Berry.
Blen. San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian).
Bechme & Mecready, 5134, Octavia.
Bothene & Mecready, 5134, Octavia.
Brunt, W. N. Co., 307, 3031 Twenty-first.
Buckley & Curtin, 338 Mint Ave.
Bulletin, The Lombard and Sansome.
California Frinting Co., 2654 Market.
California Frinting Co., 2654 Market.
California Frinting Co., 2654 Market.
California Frinting Co., 555 Washington.
Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.
Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
Comper, F. J., Adv. Ag. Third.
Cooper, F. J., Adv. Ag. Son.
Dally, W. W. N. Co., 230, 240 Brannan.
Dally, H. C., 2712 Mission.
Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
Davis, Molan Co., Market at Franklin.
Davis, Printing Co., 353 Feb.
Elite Printing Co., 353 Feb.
Elite Printing Co., 353 Feb.
Elite Printing Co., 358 Twentieth.
Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
Estman & Coo., 272, 283
Estman & Coo., 272, 284
Estman & Coo., 273, 274
Estman & Coo., 274
Estman & C

#### **BOOKBINDERS**

BOOKBINDERS

(116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
(129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 544 Bryant.
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
(133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

#### PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.

(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.

(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.

(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.

(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.

(31) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.

(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth,

Oakland.

(41) McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.

(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.

(32) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

# **ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS**

Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission. Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Four-teenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

The 2,800 employes of the Chicago City Railway Company, who threatened a strike, have decided to accept the company's terms, which provide an advance in pay ranging from 2 to 4 cents an hour.

Demand union-labeled goods.

#### LEST WE FORGET.

The publications contained in the following list are produced under non-union conditions, the shorter workday being refused their union printers. Trade unionists and their friends should bear this in mind.

The Reliable Poultry Journal, Quincy, Ill. All works of the Werner Company of Akron,

All of the Butterick patterns and publications are produced by non-union labor.

The Saturday Evening Post and Ladies' Home Journal, the product of the Curtis Publishing Com-

pany, Philadelphia. McClure's Magazine, Century Magazine, Smart Set, St. Nicholas, World's Work, Black Cat, Monthly Magazine, Men and Women, the Housekeeper and Lippincott's Magazine.

Good Housekeeping, Farm and Home, Orange Judd Farmer, New England Homestead, American Agriculturist and Current Events, printed by the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass.

Toronto unionists are in a state of excitement that threatens to burst forth into a political revolt unless the Canadian Parliament forthwith enacts a law to protect the funds of trades unions from confiscation, says the Cleveland Citizen. A building trades union has just been fined \$7,500 for withdrawing its members from the employ of a scab job. The Divisional Court held that the withdrawal of the men in the midst of their work by the combined action of the defendants was oppressive and unfair to plaintiffs, and that there was in effect a boycotting of plaintiff's goods, and that the loss which resulted to plaintiffs was not overestimated at \$7,500. Appeal from the lower court was dismissed with costs to plaintiffs. It is now generally agreed by the workers that their organizations are unsafe, and for that reason political talk is rife everywhere.

Smoke union-label cigars and tobacco.

#### READY FOR BUSINESS

# WRIGHT HARDWARE COMPANY

77 THIRD STREET

Opposite old location

¶ We have resumed business in the block where we were before the fire, and will be pleased to have our old customers look us up. We will carry a complete line of **Tools and Builders' Hardware.** 

Open Saturday evenings till 10 p. m.

# **Union Stamped Shoes**

for Ladies-new styles, Union Stamp on every pair, at the

"Shield of Quality" Shoe House

508 VALENCIA STREET, at Sixteenth

#### SWEATING IN ENGLAND.

Sweating was defined by the Parliamentary committee as "long hours of incessant toil, for earnings barely sufficient to provide the minimum of subsistence, under unsanitary conditions of the worst possible kind." That was the verdict obtained upon ample evidence seventeen years ago.

At that time sweating was regarded as a canker at the heart of industry. It menaced the fabric of industrialism and undermined the economic conditions hitherto regarded as the bulwarks of our labor system. The public conscience rebelled at the tales of continuous employment by day and night, evolving a mechanical habit, "bed to work and work The miserable pittances doled out as to bed." wages struck the imagination as totally inadequate to the demands of a subsistence that merely secured the union of flesh and tissue. The picture was com-pleted with vivid accounts of laborious years among conditions wholly unfitted for human life. Such were the unsavory revelations that stupefied the nation at that time. Desperate efforts were made by amateurs to combat the evil, and philanthropists vied with each other in attempting to provide a lasting solution.

The futility of past efforts is obvious. Everybody knows what an absolute failure all the so-called remedies have been, how the disease was manifestly in but its initial stages, and how its latent power for mischief was successfully disguised.

Now, however, the evidence of accentuation is overwhelming. Not only has its sphere of influence extended, but its capacity for infinitely greater disaster, afflicting immensely larger numbers of defenseless people, is incontestably more formidable. Statistics and depositions of thousands of workers supply a trustworthy diagnosis of the evil at this moment.

As we have said, the recent exhibitions of sweating products have revived the waning interest and quickened the pulse of the more fortunate section of the community, but the effect, it is feared, may again be of a transitory character. That comfortable persons should stand aghast at deft little fingers of five years struggling to "card" 3456 hooks and eyes for I penny is only natural, and the incredulity of others over the problem of how to make a dozen scrubbing brushes for 31/2 pence and live at the same time is

Yet the army of helpless victims multiplies hourly, and the schedule of trades that succumb to the sweaters' nefarious designs is fast increasing.

Every day brings forth fresh evidence-already superabundant-of fortunes made by unconscionable exactions that test the thread of human endurance. Yesterday it was the old widow of 70 summers found dead by her machine, which she had been heard working at 3 o'clock in the morning. To-day the record gives particulars of an alien taskmaster who pays is 6d for making a garment that is sold to fashionable women for 2 guineas. In the former case we see the country cottage invaded by those who fatten on the tottering framework already at the brink of the grave; in the latter case we have portrayed the unscrupulous and unprincipled foreigner grinding the face of semi-starved aliens, for his own enrichment, at a rate that puts the Randlord and Chinese serfs in the shade.

Yet these are merely typical, not at all exceptional, cases. The poor victims are to be pitied, but they are also to be protected from the enemy. Hence the immediate need of some legislative attempt to mitigate the evil.-London Leader.

Milwaukee cigarmakers secured the conviction of two label counterfeiters named Jake and Sam Borun. A lower court fined them \$10 and costs amounting to \$50. They appealed the case and were fined \$25 and costs, amounting to nearly \$200. One of the Boruns was convicted in Denver several years ago of the same crooked work.

Don't buy Butterick's Patterns, they're unfair.

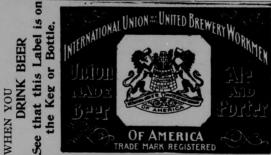
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## HANSEN & ELRICK

MEN'S FURNISHERS AND HATTERS

1105-1107 FILLMORE STREET 781 MARKET STREET

### THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY



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This is the Label of the

# **Journeymen Tailors' Union**

OF AMERICA

used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

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Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 232½ Devisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., and 731 Van Ness Ave.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street

Charles Lyons, 1.1.

Ness Ave.

W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission street.

A. H. Behm, 3030 24th street.

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Joe Foss, 2977 Mission street.

Martin Bros., Market street.

H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission & 1906 Fillmore Sts.

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# HATS

# J. C. Meussdorffer Sons

909 FILLMORE 909

### PANAMA HATS \$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00

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# 391 JESSIE STREET, AT FIFTH

Opposite U. S. Mint, San Francisco

PHONE TEMPORARY 1966

#### WE PRINT THE "LABOR CLARION"



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City

Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels



# Union Members, Be Consistent **Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp**

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union** 

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